MR. BAILEY'S "PREMIER HORSEWOMAN" IS A COUNTESS.

THE DAUGHTER OF A LEADING LONDON SOLICITOR AND THE WIFE OF COUNT MAURO-VICH. OF AUSTRIA, IN THE RING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Though the bicycle school has nearly driven its rival, the riding academy, to the wall, the circus-going public still heads its thirty-nine articles with be truism "The horse is a noble animal." beauty and grace of horses and horsemanship, which horsewomanship, is never shown to better advantage than in high-school riding, or "Haute Scole Equestrianism," as that genteel linguist, the circus programme, puts it. This year the three rings at Madison Square Garden all have their exmplars of this art. John O'Brien and Miss Pauline Newsome occupy the attention of the crowds at either end of the Garden during the high-school act, but the star position of the centre ring is given to Nellie Reid. Nellie is not only a lady, but a horsevoman of the most finished style; and, furthermore, less a Countess by right of a matrimonial alliance with one of noble lineage. Still her prouder title is Premier Horsewoman of the World," and she takes ncre pride in her equestrian feats in the arena of

m & Balley than she does in her titled spouse. The Countess was not born a woman of rank, although her father was a man of some prominence as a London solleltor. She had strong athleth astes, which her parents permitted her to gratify in horseback exercise, and as a very young girl she excelled in horsemanship. At her father's death, when she was called to the duty of breadwinning. she naturally turned to that profession in which was most proficient, and made an engagement "lady rider" with the Royal Military Riding ol at Hyde Park, and rode at all the principal horse shows in London and provinces. Her career trotting. She has flaunted her gauzy skirts in the face of all nationalities; she has handled the ribbons ip a four-horse tandem on Australian tanbark; she has leaped hurdles for the edification of crowned heads of Russia and Germany, to say nothing of tri-umphs in Paris, and now she makes her American debut with sawdust accessories and brass band ac-

umphs in Paris, and now she makes her American debut with sawdust accessories and brass band accompaniment.

Count Maurovich's estates are in Austria, presumably equipped with the customary adjuncts in the shape of casties, a moated grange, a donjon keep and a mortgage. The Countess is frank when her confidence is won, and tells her story with much ingenuousness. To a Tribune reporter yesterday, she said: "Papa didn't pay anything for my Count, but I did, alas; it cost me all my snug little fortune that I had laid up for a rainy day, and I wasn't ambitious, either. I fild not want to marry him—not in the least—but a man can win whom he likes, and after following me about all over Europe, don't you know, I was beguiled into accepting him, and we were married in Berlin. We went to his place in Austria and his family received me most kindly, and, on the whole, I wasn't sorry, just at first, don't you know, that I was a Countess. But afterward—wfly, even as Counts go, he was a wereth. He squandered my money and I was forced to fly for my life—he treated me so shamefully. Now, the further I am away from him the happier I am. I am working hard to get together another little fortune to take my boy through college and give him a start in commercial life, and make him just an ordinary, commonplace business man, without any title, frills or furbelows. I'm done with Counts, they're a bad lot."

A RECEPTION FOR EX-CONSUL WALLER.

TO BE GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE WEST SIDE COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB TO-NIGHT. -Consul John L. Waller, who arrived in New

York on Saturday somewhat worn out as a result spent the entire day yesterday in his apartments at No. 127 West Seventeenth-st., in company with his wife. In addition to the fatigue consequent upon onment, Mr. Waller is having some trouble

imprisonment, Mr. Waller is having some trouble his eyes.

e received a number of callers yesterday, among m being a delegation from the West Side Colored sublican Club of the XIXth Assembly District, o presented him an address of welcome signed a committee of whom Richard Black was chair-

Waller announced his intention of being pre the club already mentioned. The recept held in the St. Mark's Methodist E urch, in Fifty-third-st., near Eighth-ave

DELTA CHI LEGAL FRATERNITY.

ITS CONVENTION WITH THE NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL CHAPTER.

The Delta Chi legal fraternity held its second convention with the New-York Law School Chapter on Friday and Saturday of last week, in the Fifth It was decided to hold the next invention with the Cornell Chapter, in Ithaca, N. Y. The following officers of the general fraternity were elected: Chief Justice, Bertrand Lichtenberger, of the University of Michigan; registrar, J. Wilmer Fisher, of the Dickinson Chapter; chamberlain, Mr.

visiting members by the local chapter. This was in charge of the following Reception Committee, composed of New-York Law School men: Charles E. J. Francis Tucker, Robert R. MacKee, Will am F. Quigley, Robert S. Scott, Ingle Carpenter, Joseph T. Tuttle, R. Saxton Lansing, and Edwin W. Richardson. Toasts were responded to by Gen-eral Gonzalo de Quesada, of Cuba; Professor Clar-Fisher, the delegate from Dickinson College, Charles I. Price, of Cornell; W. S. Grey, J. Francis Tucker, B. Price, of Cornell; W. S. Grey, J. Francis Tucker, William J. Barr, of New-York, and Bertrand Lichtenberger, of Michigan. Among the members present were Francis H. Boland, W. C. White, C. S. Price, D. H. Wells, George A. Nall, Robert H. Haskell, Cornell; J. W. Fisher, Dickinson, Bertrand Lichtenberger, Stewart H. Perry, Michigan; C. E. Travis, Paul Grant, W. Bingham, J. F. Tucker, E. W. Richardson, George Booth, A. J. Hyatt, T. F. Hawkins, James F. Hurley, N. N. O'Neil, M. B. Metcalf, Robert Evans, John N. Moore, John J. Hynes, Henry B. Singer, Ernest J. Hobyhorst, A. H. G. Evans, C. H. Kelly, A. R. Chambers, George W. Olvany and H. C. Van Denberg, of New-York Law School.

"SPIRITUAL MESSENGERS."

Claude Falls Wright lectured on "Spiritual Messengers" yesterday in Chickering Hall, Fifth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. He told of the work, mission and methods of the messengers. He said the meanand generally used in a wrong sense. In Inila where the proper meaning was applied to the ord, it meant great soul-a soul that had passed not come back to earth.

In the case of spiritual messengers they were souls that had undergone the suffering experiences of worldly life and having the choice of passing on to a higher plane to reap the pleasant fruits of past travail or returning to the suffering of the world, chose the latter for the love of humanity. There were as many as forty-eight such messengers, or Christs. He believed that Mme. Blavatsky and the late William Q. Judge were of that character. Every Nation has had such a spiritual messenger; every land and every little island was visited by such messengers. They brought truth and spread it among mankind. Of such had been Zoroaster, Buddha and Christ.



ARMENIAN RUGS.

Relics of Brighter Days. One cause of the Armenian outrages, was their properity. Their large bazaars and collections of beautings excited the feelousy of the Turks. Many of the ressures have come to us. Some have hung for year the primitive Armenian looms before being concluded, and as a result of this tollsome weaving, the set for centuries.

Furniture Novelties at Lowest Prices. CASH OR CREDIT

OWPERTHWAIT & O. 104, 106 and 108 West 14 St. NEAR 6T AV. Brooklyn Stores; Flatbush Av. near Pullon St.

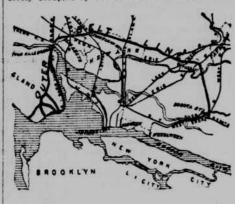
TITLED CIRCUS RIDER, A BELT LINE IN NEW-JERSEY VALUABLE MINERALS FOUND.

PROPOSED CONNECTION WITH MANY DISCOVERY OF WILLIAM NIVEN AT WEST TRUNK ROADS.

VIEWS OF ERASTUS WIMAN-A WAY TO SAVE THAUMASITE IN LARGE QUANTITIES IN THE TRAP-

THE COST OF LIGHTERAGE. Erastus Wiman, in the course of a speech at the recent hearing before Mayor Strong on the question of the Greater New-York bill, made an interesting suggestion. He declared that an outer belt line railroad through New-Jersey, intersecting all trunk lines terminating in Jersey City, would greatly lessen lighterage and reduce the cost of transfer in the harbor, with the consequence that New-York would be able more successfully to compete with other ports which thrive at the expense of this city. THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE.

Speaking of his plan yesterday to a Tribune reporter, Mr. Wiman said: "The idea of an outer belt line was the principal motive that prompted proposal, now fulfilled, of the great railroad bridge across the stream known as the Arthur Kill. That bridge, however, up to this time, has never sively occupied by the traffic of the Baltimore and



Ohio Railroad, which acquired from me its control Because it belonged to one trunk line, and because there was no real effort to induce the diversion of the freight from other lines, there has up to this time been no general use made of this great artery of commerce. Under the provisions of the law, how-ever, all the roads can use it, and the proposal now is to bring its services into general use. This bridge will permit access, by the ten great railway lines west of the Hudson, to Staten Island, and these additional terminals would prove of immense advantage to New-York in point of receiving and shipping.

THE PROJECTED RAILROAD.

"My proposal provides for the construction of a switching road, from the West Shore road, say at Little Ferry station, right across New-Jersey to the Staten Island Sound, and, thence, by a new electric road to deep water in the harbor. This outer belt line in Jersey City would intersect the West Shore, Susquehanna and Western, Ontario and Western, Erie, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Ohio, Jersey Central, and Reading roads. would be difficult to imagine a group of instrumentalities in commerce having a wider sweep than these great systems of intercommunication. under existing conditions, they all terminate in a that it can contain only one or two days' receipts ute must be exacted, in the shape of lighterage.

VALUE OF STATEN ISLAND TERMINALS.

"It is to reduce this lighterage, if not entirely to eliminate it, that the outer belt line has been projected, and to relieve the congestion at the crowded terminals of Jersey City that the plan is now proto the Staten Island shore, where, within the harbor, with deep water and the greatest economy, the three great purposes of a terminal can be simultaneously served, namely, receipt, storage and shipment. The separation of these three essentials to the cheap handling of freight is the disability which places New-York at a disadvantage so great as against other ports, where, as in Boston, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New-Orleans and Galveston, all these are done at one and the same time. In New-York Harbor we receive in Jersey City, we store in Brooklyn and we ship in New-York It would be impossible to conceive of an arrangement more costly, more inconvenient and less likely to

store in Brooklyn and we ship in New-Tork. It would be impossible to conceive of an arrangement more costly, more inconvenient and less likely to be successful as against other ports.

"Commerce in competition with other places cannot be maintained where a tribute equal to \$10,000,000 annually is exacted for the cost of transfer, which is not necessary in other places. Shippers, millers, farmers and distributers will not pay this money every year, when by going to Newport News and other places this expense can be saved. The cost of lighterage to the points of receipt in Jersey City and upper New-York to the point of storage in Brooklyn, and from the point of such storage in Brooklyn, and from the point of such storage and shipment is a good deal more than \$10,000,-000, and I am of opinion that a very large proportion of this sum would be saved if receipts, storage and shipments were made possible on Staten Island. "In order that New-York may retain her commercial supremacy, two things are necessary. The first is the development of canal traffic, so as to form a cheap all-water route for foodstuffs, and, second, a reall freight to reach a portion of the harbor where economy in the cost of transfer is possible. The Staten Island shore has this advantage, and by means of the outer belt line, now projected, all the railroads west of the Hudson would have access to this shore. Upon this western shore of the harbor, now that the pler and bulkhead line established by Congress and the Legislature affords ample water and wide spaces, it is intended to build the best class of terminals. Piers 1,000 feet long by 250 wide will invite shipping of the largest class; fire-proof warehouses, equipped with electric traction and holsting apparatus, and grain elevators, after the latest pattern, coetting 20 cents per bushel, as against \$1 per bushel now, all built on land costing \$300 per running foot, as against \$1,500 per foot in inaccessible Brooklyn, and ten times as much in crowded New-York or Jersey City, are some of the adv

Washington, April 12 (Special).-The following

Washington, April 12 (Special).—The following Army orders have been issued:

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain James E. Eastman, 2d Artillery. Captain James B. Aleshire, assistant quartermaster, will make two journeys from Chicago to Lexington, Ky, and return on public business. Leave for one month and five days is granted to Captain Nathan S. Jarvis, assistant surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Miles, 1st Infantry, and Major Tully McCrea, 5th Artillery, are detailed as members of the Examining Board at the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Captains Charles Morris and Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Artillery, during the examination of Captains Constant Williams, 7th Infantry; Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cavairy, and Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Infantry. After these examinations Captains Morris and Hills will resume their seats on the Board and Lleutenant-Colonel Miles will return to his proper station.

The following named officers will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Miles, 1st Infantry, president of the Examining Board, Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required, for examination for promotion: Captains Elward G. Mathey, 7th Cavairy; Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 1lth Infantry, Captain Constant Williams, 7th Infantry, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Miles, 1st Infantry, president of the Examining Board at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieutenant John H. Wholley, 4th Infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash, to take effect June 23, and relieve First Lieutenant John L. Hayden, 1st Artillery, who will then proceed to join his battery.

LINCOLN AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

From The Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat. The most conspicuous thing in the beautifully decorated hall when Mrs. O. Potter, first vice-president of the State Association, called the meeting to order yesterday was a great portrait of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. The portrait was decorated with small American fiags and evergreens and was hung immediately over the speaker's stand.

greens and was hung immediately over the speaker's stand.

"The significance of Lincoln's picture here," said a member of the association, "is that his career was a monumental and everlasting contradiction of the statements and the general public belief that Spiritualists are all cranks and fools. Lincoln, as is well established by history, was as firm a believer in spiritualism as we now know it, as is any member of this association. He frequently underwent tests, and his near friends know that all of his actions, both in war and peace, were directed by those in the spirit land. He knew of the exact result of every great battle of the war through the spirits before it was conveyed to him by the ordinary means of telegraph and mail. But only a few of his most intimate friends knew of this knowledge he had. Had he made it public, he would never have been President of the United States, for the prejudice against Spiritualism was even greater then than it is now. "Lincoln once wrote a book on the subject, but a friend who knew he had great promise in a political way stole the manuscript and burned it and persuaded Lincoln not to re-write it. Since Lincoln entered the spirit land he has frequently expressed himself as very sorry that he allowed his knowledge of Spiritualism to be kept from the public."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. From The Galveston Daily News. A good head of hair, two sound lungs and a fair supply of gall are the principal component parts of a modern Congressman.

UNDER THE NEW OHIO LAW. From The Cleveland Plaindealer.

Grigaby—Good gracious, my dear, why are you winding all that barb wire around your hat?"

Mrs. Grigaby (with grim determination)—I'm getting it in shape for the first theatre usher who dares to lay a hand on it."

PATERSON, N. J.

ROCK NOT FAR FROM THE RAILROAD STA-

TION-IMPORTANCE OF THE FIND. Many valuable minerals have recently been found in a quarry about 300 yards north of the railroad station at West Paterson, N. J., by William Niven, a well-known mineralogist of this city. As told in former articles in The Tribune, Mr. Niven has been making explorations on Manhattan Island for the last ten years. In the roadbed of the new spe way along the Harlem River he discovered the minerals, xenotime and monazite, and on the west side of the city, at One-hundred-and-seventyfirst-st, and Fort Washington-ave., he found several notably large garnets, one of which is now in the American Museum of Natural History, and a mammoth tourmaline crystal, which is declared by experts to be the largest fine crystal in the world. This tourmaline was purchased by Morris K. Jesup for \$250, and was presented by him to the American Museum of Natural History, where it is now on exhibition in Mineral Hall.

larly important, because they include the discovery of a rare mineral of a remarkable composition, called thaumasite. This mineral has been known to science only a few years, and has never been discovered, it is said, elsewhere in this country. It was found in large quantities, after a blast on March 25, in the trap rock which has been quarried for road material, and back of which is Garrett Mountain. In July, 1833, a little rock was removed on the east side of the road and a few specimens of decomposed colecite were found. Work was begun on th west side in 1894, but the quarry was in operation only at intervals, and, as mostly surface rock was removed, not many specimens of any kind were se-Not until the present year was work begun in earnest, and the finest specimens in large quantities since the blast of March 25 were obtained last

Mr. Niven's "finds" at West Paterson are particu-

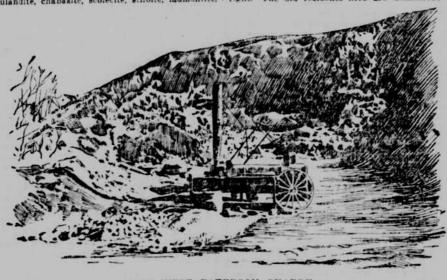
In addition to the rare mineral thanmasite, the following minerals were also discovered: Apophyllite, heulandite, chabazite, scolecite, stilbite, laumontite, right. The old residents here are unanimous in

\$1.50 Pays for New York City Telephone Service The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 118 W. seth St.

THE STILL VEXED BERMOOTHES.

AN UNUSUALLY STORMY WINTER REPORT-ED FROM THE ISLANDS-NEW-YORK VISITORS.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 7.-That these coral rocks remain intact and above the sea level is omething astonishing, for the gales and floods of rain, the great waves and salty spray which swept over these islands during all of the unusually estuous weather which fell upon the Bermudas in the months of February and March seemed more than violent enough to carry away with them not only the trees and flowers but the six inches of earth constituting the soil resting upon the coral rock of the islands. But the palms and the cedars fought the tempests for life and withstood the blasts, although all the herbage suffered severely and the fields of lilles were beaten to the ground and those growing near the shore were killed out-



THE WEST PATERSON QUARRY

ception of thaumasite, are grouped under the general heading of zeolites; and calcite, prehnite, some specimens of which have been cut up into gems; smoky quartz, chalcedony, agate, datolite, pectolite, chalcopyrite, malachite and carnellan,

of thaumasite was sent to Professor S. L. Penfield, of the Sheffield Scientific School, and was identified by that authority. The mineral oc curs as an aggregate of prismatic crystals, some-times so leosely held together that the individuals can be separated by crushing between the fingers. while more often the masses are firm and have somewhat the appearance of white alabaster. Occasionally distinct prismatic crystals are observed,

sionally distinct prismatic crystals are observed, but they are poorly formed and without distinct terminations. Some of the masses showing fine prismatic crystals have a decidely siky lustre. There is a distinct prismatic cleavage.

A remarkable feature of this mineral, which is very interesting chemically, is that it contains 41 per cent of water. It is a silicate, carbonate and sulphate of calcium. It has never been found in crystals of sufficient size to determine to what crystal system it belongs, and it is hoped that this new locality in which it has been found will solve the mystery. An opal sometimes contains 11 per cent of water chemically, but thaumasite, as stated, is nearly half water. It loses over 22 per cent at about 180 degrees Fahrenheit, and continues to lose water at increased temperature. About 40 pounds of thaumasite and associated minerals found at West Paterson were exhibited at the annual exhibi-

less than half of the results of the biast on the preceding day.

Some idea of the value of the minerals found at West Paterson may be gained from the fact that when the Pergen Hill tunnel, which is of the same rock formation, was blasted, beautiful specimens of zeolites were found. The choicest are in the collection of George F. Kunz, the gen expert of Tiffany's, which was sold by Mr. Kunz for 18,690, and is now in the Albany Museum. Zeolites are found usually in Nova Scotla. The largest apophylitie is from Poonah. India, and is worth 120, and the finest heulandite is from leciand, and is worth 120. Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, a member of the Brooklyn Institute, was among the first two drew attention to the abundance and fine qualities of these showy and interesting minerals found in the traprock at West Paterson, the Zeolites.

After the thaumasite, the finest minerals discovered at West Paterson are probably apophyllite and heulandite. Apophyllite crystals measuring three inches square have been found. The heulandite occurs in large crystals, some of which are translucent, others mike white, green, pink, red or brown. The heulandite also occurs in aggregations of crystals as large as three or four inches. A H. Ehrman, of Brooklyn, has a specimen in his valuable mineralogical collection which is an aggregation of crystals, half of which is red and the other half white. One of the most interesting of the mineralistic crystalis. Chabazites have been found, about 14 to 54 inches. They are red, green, pink, white and brown. Fine twin calcites have also been obtained, and a rhomb of clear, transparent calcite has been worked out 154 inches, showing double refraction as well as any Iceland spar. The most abundant mineral aside from quartz is, perhaps, pectolite, which has been found in balls six inches in diameter.

eter.

When the West Paterson quarry opens up shortly with steam drills, still more important results are confidently expected to be realized, as it is believed the quarry will yield some minerals that are new to science.

A GIRL ACCIDENTALLY ASPHYXIATED.

Kalia Karlson, a Swedish servant girl, twentythree years old, was found dead in her room, No. 3 East Twelfth-st., early yesterday morning. Death a stove in her room. The dead girl was employed by Mrs. Helen Redmond, and had been in her em-ploy for the last three years. She said that there was no reason whatever to think that the girl com-mitted suicide as she was happy and in good spirits when she retired on Saturday night.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Edward Bowler, two and one-half years old, and his brother, Thomas, four years old, were left by their mother, Hannah Bowier, in her rooms at No. 145 Hudson-st., on Saturday morning, while she went to the butcher's to buy some meat for her husband's dinner. She was only gone a short while. When she returned she found her son Edward en-veloped in flames. In her absence the children played with some papers and Edward getting too near the stove the paper became ignited and set fire to his clothing and he was so severely burned that he died ten hours later.

HENRY ANDERSON HELD.

Henry Anderson, who is said to be the only tee, and the twenty-four other colored men, who were arrested Saturday night in the raid by Inspector Cortright and Captain Chapman on the Montezuma Club, at No. 188 Bleecker-st, were ar-raigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. Ander-son was held for further examination to-morrow on the charge of violating the gambling law, and the rest were discharged.

BUSY DAY AT ELLIS ISLAND. Twenty-three hundred immigrants were examined

on the Boilvia, from Genoa, and the remainder on La Touraine, from Havre, and the Etruria, from Liverpool. Of those on the first-named vessel, nearly Liverpool. Of those on the first-named vessel, nearly ali were Italians, and 600 were detained for further investigation. They did not have the necessary amount of money to pass the inspectors. In the afternoon there were at some times as many as 2,000 Italians about the Battery awaiting the arrival of the Ellis Island boats with their friends aboard, It was one of the busiest days that the Immigration Bureau ever experienced.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

STEAMER CHAIRS, NICKEL-PLATED LAMPS IN CASES, CHAFING DISHES, YACHT CHAIRS, TRAVELLING BATHS, AND TRAVELLING HAMPERS. CHARLES JONES.
Broadway, cor. Elst St. 902 Oth Ave., cor. Elst St.

gmelinite and analoite, all of which, with the ex- | the opinion that the winter has been by far the most severe and tempestuous in a period of fifty years. For the last month the pleasant day has bee an exception, unless the visitor is fond of tearful of doors without an umbrella, for even the sun stays out of doors, in full view, and laughs broadly goes without notice, and all signs fail here, although it is far from being a dry season.

In fact, there is no dry season here, for if there were everything would parch up and dry to death, springs, no streams, no wells here, and both the descends from heaven and is caught on the coralslabbed roofs of the squat houses, whose walls are the intended house or in some quarry near by. If a frost should visit this cluster of islands, only twenty-five miles in total length and arranged like a stick with a crook for the handle, the two-story tiament, would crumble to the ground. Fortunately, few trees double and made the grass brown; although the chilly dampness, the floods of rain and the sweeping gales have made life a burden for a ing, and it has been almost impossible to secure shelter in the cottages and boarding-houses, and never reaches above 85 degrees in summer, and

Yet there have been pleasant days and nights, and the imagination can scarcely picture the loveliness of a moonlight night in the Bermudas when the flowers are in bloom and everything looks green. The roads, being of white coral, reflect the moonbeams, and the bright stars seem almost the flowers, so noticeable here, is almost intoxicat-ing. When the weather is clear, either during the evening or the day, the air is balmy, the earth is a delightful garden and these islands are a heaven on earth. There is a blissful quiet here seldom met with elsewhere, and the natives are exceptionally kind and considerate. Everybody, comfortably dressed, looks happy and contented. You may leave your doors wide open day and night without fear of robbery, and women may walk on the streets at any hour of the day or night without the least fear of molestation or remark. The nimble shilling is as nimble as ever, but every shopkeeper seems anxious to have the purchaser leave his account until he goes back on the steamer, and they will

The last census of the islands shows a population of 15,013, and the proportion of negroes to whites is as nine to five. There are five births to three deaths The six churches in Hamilton were beautifully principally with illies and roses, and were well-filled at every service. Fully half of all congregations are negroes, but the negro here is an excep-There is a perceptible refinement about these this degree of refinement extends over the whole population. The schools are not free, in our sense of the term, but although every man is expected to pay for the education of his children, provision is made for the poorer class, and their offspring get the same education as those of more prosperous

from New-York. The steam yacht Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix skipper, halling from New-York, came H. H. Porter, with his son and daughter, has been here for the last five weeks. Robert B. Roosevelt, with his wife and family, has been at the same hotel, as also has Corporation Counsel Francis Scott, whose single eye to the public good was noticeable on many occasions, he having suffered from a fall on the Trinidad in a gaie while coming down here. Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. B. Good, Mrs. G. H. Marvin and her daughters, all from New-York. Noticeable among the guests about the coral roads leading all over these islands were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Spinney, who were almost continually on their bicycles, enjoying the beauties of the scenery and the almost level roads of hard coral, so well adapted for riding upon the wheel.

Early in the morning of March 20 the venerable Archdeacon Lough, rector of Paget and Warwick, who had preached there for the last twenty-five years, died after a long and painful liness. At 10 o'clock the same morning a service was held at the church; at 4 p. m. the final funeral services were held, and an hour later the body was burled; for it is now, and siways has been, the rule and the law to bury the dead on the day of their death or as early on the following day as possible.

The visitors to this flowery land come and go, in search of health and pleasure, and those in search of peaceful rest will be sure to find it here, where the roses and lilles bloom all the year around, and the great leaves of the palm wave in the breezes, so closely resembling in their rustling the sound of the occan waves as to deceive the keenest oar and lull the restless to slumber. H. H. Porter, with his son and daughter, has been

IN THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE REPORTS ON THE CONDITION AND NEEDS OF

THE INSTITUTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 11.—The annual report of the Inspector-General of the Army relating to the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which has been printed, contains information of interest in relation to the condition and needs of the homes General Breckinridge says that the amount appropriated for the support of the homes was \$2,324,473 during the last fiscal year. Of this sum \$87,600 was for special construction, and \$2,236,873 for the current maintenance of the homes. To this latter sum was added by transfer from the late posthumous fund \$123,058 74, and from sales and other sources \$111,-526 41, making a total of \$2,471,458 15 available for maintenance, exclusive of the amount appropriated for special construction. From this general ap ation there was expended to September 30, 1895, the sum of \$2,209,118 01, and from the special appropriations \$78,820 39, leaving a balance unexpended in the general fund of \$262,340 14, and in the special fund \$3,779 61, a total of \$271,119 75. To this balance may be added \$29,173 59, the amount of the late posthumous fund transferred to the general fund by the act of August 18, 1894, in excess of the sum designated by that act as available for disbursement. Of this un-expended balance, three months after the close of the fiscal year, \$59,148 09 cemained in the Treasury undrawn, \$70,733 23 was in process of being covered into the Treasury, and \$170,412 32 was in the hands of disbursing officers. Since that date \$34,405 83 has been covered into the Treasury, leaving \$86,006 49 yet

For the fiscal year 1894 no special appropriation were made, and the amount appropriated for sup-port of the homes was \$2,378,563 89. The net disbursement from this appropriation was \$2,206,206 87. The average number present during that year was reported as 15,601, making the cost per capita on the net disbursement \$141 41. For the fiscal year 1895 the amount appropriated, less special construction, not including the amounts received from the posthumous fund, was \$2,236,873, and the net ments therefrom for maintenance were \$2,122,403, or a per capita cost of \$128.78 on a reported average present of 16,480. This is a reduction of \$12.63 per capita from last year, and on the basis of the aver age number present shows a saving of \$208.141 40. If the expenditures for the post fund were considered. figures would be changed, but whatever the method of calculation the interest would probably prove cumulative through a course of years, and further on in this report the figures are given acording to the local calculation.

The exhibit for the year is gratifying, General

Breckinridge says, as it shows that notwithstanding the decreased appropriations from those of the previous year for maintenance and the large increase in population, a considerable surplus remains, probably over \$114,000, exclusive of the entire amount transferred from the posthumous fund of 1894. \$152,232 63, and a surplus from posthumous sources for this year of \$24,811 42, and a balance of \$8,779 61 from special construction appropriationsin all about \$300,000. This may be reduced by the settlement of some few outstanding accounts. THE NUMBER CARED FOR.

The report shows that the average number cared for during the last year was 16,677, which nearly equals the combined strength of the infantry and artillery of the Army. Adding to this the average number of members constantly absent for longer shorter periods, the total average number present and absent reaches 20,207. The maximum pres ent during the year was 17,425, and the minimum 14.957. There is a constant increase in the number of needy, disabled and worthy old soldiers cared for. During the last six years it has averaged 792 annually, and last year this average was exceeded by eighty-six. The increase is limited only by the capacity of the institutions for sheltering and the seans provided for sustenance; and the unprecedented pressure for admission noted in 1894 has not seemly location of some of the beds, the overthe demented. General Breckingidge says that men who have sacrificed their best years in the Na-Government and were proud to shed their blood; men who in the full vigor of life were eagerly sought in the hour of need, and who have patient-ly being the first of need, and who have patient-ly being the effects of their loyal sacrifice until advanced age has deprived them of their independence, have a claim upon the Government that deserves the speedlest and most adequate attention. He adds that the branch homes are overcrowded from basement to atto, and every available space has been utilized to case the great pressure, the tentage being a pronounced feature at the Southern branch. At the date of his inspection there were no less than 355 veterans reported sleeping on floors. 717 in attics, 848 in basements and 612 in places not originally intended for sleeping purposes, and still men were being turned away daily. How long this condition will continue is problematical, but so long as there are survivors of the late war there will be applicants for admission to this institution, and to be compelled to deny such men admission seems little short of cruelty. Not only the general Government, but the States have been diligently constructing shelter for them. The returns of the Grand Army of the Republic of June 29, 1833, showed a total membership of 443,554, of whom 4,500 were reported delinquent, and 41,691 suspended for non-payment of dues. How many other survivors there may be too indigent to join this organization may perhaps never be known.

Concerning barracks, General Breckinridge points out that the buildings erected at the newer branches seem well suited for their purpose, and were they not taxed beyond their utmost capacity would leave nothing to be desired. Even in them the carefully constructed ventilating system has been found occasionally purposely obstructed or not working as designed. The average fleer space for each occupant of the barracks is about 56 square feet and the air space only 622 cubic feet. This is hardly up to the bast hygienic conditions, and the location of some of the sleening plac Government and were proud to shed their blood; men who in the full vigor of life were eagerly

WHAT THEY HAVE TO EAT.

The food is substantial and well cooked, though perhaps, a diet more suited to the advanced age of the members might be had at some of the homes. The large kitchens and inviting dining halls are admirably adapted for the purpose, and everywhere systematic and economic management is apparent, and several branches furnish remarkable models deraw ration, as reported, averages \$0.1494 per capita, and of the cocked ration \$0.1639. For such stuple articles as coffee and tea even the prices at the per pound for the former and from 22.24 to 37.33 cents per pound for the latter, and for potatoes from 43 to 78 cents per bushel. The annual cost of maintenance per capits reported varies from \$5.57 at the Southern branch to \$39.34 at the Pacific branch, and the average for all branches is \$117.64. The quality of the property and stores on hand seemed to be generally suitable for the purpose for which they were purchased. General Breckin-ridge commends the zeal displayed by the officers in the care of all confided to their charges in their efforts to comply with the rules and regulations from headquarters. He notes, however, that the system of accountability is complex and indefinite and hardly so accurate or guarded as could readily be devised. The bulky and inaccurate "shop accounts," he says, are remarkable, and the thousands and thousands of signatures or fac-simile stamps demanded on current vouchers seem an inquisitor al test upon human endurance. The current supplies alone on hand June 30, 1885, are estimated at \$23, 246.25, of which \$2,181.92 was for subsistence stores, and property, the cost price of which was \$256,562.82, was condemned and sold or destroyed during the year. cents per pound for the latter, and for potatoes

was condemned and sold or destroyed during the year.

The hospitals do not adequately accommodate all the sick and demented, and other buildings and rooms have been called into requisition for the use of the so-called convalescents, who are often incurables. There were 1.060 deaths at the homes during the year, and the rate of mortality was 52.34 per 1.000 of the average present and absent, and 41.94 per 1.000 of the whole number cared for. This is less than that reported for the preceding year. The average age at death was 64.4 years. It seems a pity that in such a whenomenal aggregation of disabled soldlers a more complete comparison of their pathological condition and its causes as compared



DANGER IN WATER.

DRINK, ESPECIALLY AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

"Do you know that there is a dampoison in half the water we drink?"

It was an eminent professor of natural as who recently made this startling remain who recently made this startling remains a fact," he continued,

It was an eminent professor of natural who recently made this startling remark am only stating a fact," he continued. I assert that in the springtime nearly all drinking water contains traces of pois vegetable or animal matter. We drink water, the poison gets into our systems, it is largely the cause of so many people tweak, worn out and sickly at this season. "Do I recommend boiling the water? Made not, for while that may kill the disease it does not remove them. A far better to use pure whiskey with it. The best physic in America unhesitatingly declare this, and bear this most carefully in mind—it be pure whiskey, for impure whiskey is worth an impure water."

The professor is certainly right, and he was appropriately added that scientific are also fully agreed that no whiskey used America to-day is so chemically pure or so form fusel oil as Duffy's pure mait. It successfully stood the rivalry of all other waters. Why? Simply because it has done ders for people who needed strength, vigor evitality. Thousands testify to the great beauty to underly the lest thing for converse in the service of the physicism. ders for people who needed strength, vigor a vitality. Thousands testify to the great best derived from taking it. Leading physics say it is undoubtedly the best thing for count acting the evel effects of poisonous water. The salso indorse it as the best remedy for the feelings and spring weakness. As there many inferior imitations of Duffy's pure many inferior imitations of Duffy's pure salver should be taken, when purchasing to that none of these is substituted by the dealer.

SPRING'S OPENING FESTIVAL THE BEAUTIES OF A FINE APRIL SUNDAY

HOW THE DAY WAS ENJOYED BY ALL CLASS THE MULTITUDE ON BICYCLES.

Living was worth while yesterday, especially you were outdoors. To revel in the liquid gold of the sunshine; to feel the freshening breeze, win gestion of balm from the South; to visit the paris or, better still, some byway in the country, and hear the birds sing as they only sing in the spring; to look on the earth smiling because waked from its slumber, and to view the eve changing panorams of humanity outdoors, walking riding, wheeling-to do all this was enough quicken the pulse and rouse the enthusiasm of the most sluggish nature.
It was in truth an ideal spring day, and every

yielded to its indescribable charm, even old Contains. Not that he showed himself in the streets of in the Park; he has no time for such frivolity. In didn't get up uptil 12 celeste to the fivolity. In didn't get up until 12 o'clock, in the first plan. Then, of course, he had to have a bite to eat, and several swallows to drink. After which he good portion of the afternoon in taking a Turing bath. But, in spite of the absorbing character his Sunday duties, he did manage to catch a he glimpses of nature's all-empracing charms, at h was heard to remark: "By Ged, this is a doos! the day; I think it has made me feel ten pu younger." When old Cocktails pays such a tel as that to nature, you may be pretty sure that to ure has made a ten-strike.

And how Mamie enjoyed herself. She was every where in the parks, caning out of a window one of the tenement-house districts, or far out in the suburbs, generally in the company of her ler." No one has ever taken a census of Ma and yet she is well worth a statistical record. she forms no small part of the population. She be indeed one of the most suggestive sociological facts of modern city life. We need some philosopher ! arise and tell us why so many girls of a cer type are invariably called Mamie, and why, somehow or other, the name seems to fit like a glora. but tasteful finery, and her Easter hat with its wealth of amazing flowers that never bloomed a sea or land. Certainly, her "feller" thought to the trudged by her side, at once proud of her the pearance and jealous of the attention it excited. He, too, was pathetically fine in his getup, with in stiff ready-made best suit, and his boutonnière, and his bizarre walking-stick, and his \$125 hat potent at the true Bowery angle on his builet head, and the set look of trying to live up to a great occasion on his face. It was an epoch-making day and he would have been entirely happy if he has only been quite sure of Mamie. But no lover one ever be sure of Mamie until he has married her; and then, also, he is often so sure of her that he negiects and abuses her, and one more unitragedy is added to the world's record of sorrow.

But who could think of tragedy and forrow yestertainly not the Optimist, who went out walking will his ancient enemy the Pessimist. If you did me sights of the day. The Optimist was always trying ways trying to convert the Optimist, and neith the Optimist, addressing creation generally in delight. imist in reply, looking almost happy in the certi that he was unhappy. "I should hate to have you liver," answered the Optimist, and he felt so happy that he exclaimed again: "All hall, by thunder!" at the same time slapping the Pessimist vigorously at the back. "Say, o.d man," he added, "isn't this ar-just glorious?" "No, it isn't; it is full of microbes." snapped the Pessimist. "And isn't the su divine?" continued the Optimist, not heeding to interpolation. "Maybe," admitted the Pessinist P luctantly, "but we'll have beastly weather to-" and the thought made him almost con-For your true pessimist is like the lady who to you she enjoys poor health; he finds the truest of joyment in not enjoying himself.

But the feature of the day yesterday was wheel and the multitude of men and women rode it. "Papa," said a little fellow who was ming with his father on the Boulevard, "I guess to must be eleventy thousand bicycles out today." In potation was somewhat irregular, but the idea. notation was somewhat irregular, but the idea immensity conveyed by it was fully borne out i the facts. There were bloycles everywhere, thousands of them-in the parks, in the streets in the suburbs, in Brooklyn, in Staten Island, in New-Jee sey. All sorts and conditions of men and women suburbs, in Brookiyn, in Staten Island, in NewJessey. All sorts and conditions of men and women boys and girls, were riding—stalwart and puny, handsome and plain, tall and short, young and old-all were out to celebrate the spring featival of wheel. And how many kinds of wheels there were too many to catalogue here, especially as their mits have been aiready duly set forth in the adverting columns of The Tribune. The number of wheel women was unusually large, and many of the looked both pretty and natty. The old sneet that no pretty women ride awheel is true no longer; it indeed, it ever was true. The bloomer woman, here ever, was not much in evidence, and this fact is keeping with reports from other parts of the contry, all of which declare that the bloomer is good out of favor. But whatever she may ultimately exide to wear, woman's devotion to the wheel cannot be questioned. Thousands of women rode yesterial, and rode with a verve and skill that excited the semication of all who saw them.

Not less interesting were many of the men right, in their well-fitting costumes, that revealed their fine physical development. The croakers who my that modern men are deteriorating physically must have been surprised yesterday. For their assertion was shown to be untrue. The fact is the convettional garments of civilization cover up the physical development of men, and it is now seen for the free time in public, when they mount a wheel in a draw appropriate for the exercise.

But it is impossible to chronicle the whole story of yesterday. It was a joyous epic of springtima the specific of whose beauty was all too subles to describe. "Ian't it just too lovely for anything," of exclaim, and though the remark is a trifle hackneyed it came as near to expressing the fact as anything that was said yesterday. But better than all descriptions of the day was the day itself, which will live for a long time in the memory of those who as joyed it.

BEER KEG FELL ON HIS HEAD. Jacinto Benedetto, an Italian laborer, forty years old, who lived at No. 339 East One-hundred-andold, who lived at No. 338 East One-hundred-andninth-st., died early Sunday morning at his home
from the effects of a fracture of the skull.

According to an Italian, whom the undertaker
sent to the Coroner's office yesterday morning to
obtain a permit for the burial of the body. Benedetto came to his death by a keg of beer which he
was lifting failing upon him and fracturing his
skull. He said that Benedetto and several other
Italians were trying to see which could lift the keg
over his head with the most case. Benedette, he
said, got the keg poised over his head, when suddenly he lost his balance and the weight carried
him backward. He fell to the ground with the lang
on his head.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10t and 25t. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

and mines here then commission !